

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE [May 5, 1966]

STATE OF WISCONSIN

# Senate Journal

## Seventy-Seventh Session

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THURSDAY, May 5, 1966.

9:30 o'clock A.M.

The senate met.

The president in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Dr. Oscar Fleishaker, Rabbi, Beth Israel Center of Madison.

The roll was called and the following senators answered to their names:

Senators Benson, Bice, Busby, Christopherson, Dempsey, Dorman, Draheim Hansen Hollander, Kendiorski, Keppler, Knowles, LaFave, Leverich, Lorge, Lourigan, McParland, Meunier, Panzer, Rasmusen, Risser, Roseleip, Schreiber, Schuele, Smith, Sussman, Thompson, Warren and Zabor-ski—29.

Absent—Senators Krueger and Leonard—2.

Absent with leave—Senator Carr—1.

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### INTRODUCTION OF AMENDMENTS

Amendment No. 2, S. to Senate Bill 100 was offered by Senators Hollander, Roseleip, Meunier, Panzer and Rasmusen.

Amendment No. 3, S. to Senate Bill 100 was offered by Senators Hollander, Roseleip, Rasmusen, Meunier and Pan-zer.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Senator Leonard was granted a leave of absence for today's session, upon motion of Senator Knowles, with unanimous consent.

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COMMITTEE REPORT

The committee on Legislative Procedure reports and recommends:

**Senate Bill —**

An act to appropriate \$7,200 from the state highway fund for payment of a claim made by Highway Pavers, Inc. against the state.

Introduction; Ayes, 12; Noes, 0.

**Senate Bill —**

Relating to claims against the state for damages to crops by certain wild animals and making an appropriation.

Introduction; Ayes, 12; Noes, 0.

FRANK E. PANZER,  
Chairman.

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BILLS INTRODUCED

**Senate Bill 672**

An act to appropriate \$7,200 from the state highway fund for payment of a claim made by Highway Pavers, Inc. against the state.

By committee on Legislative Procedure, by request of State Claims Commission.

Read first time.

To joint committee on Finance.

**Senate Bill 673**

Relating to claims against the state for damages to crops by certain wild animals and making an appropriation.

By committee on Legislative Procedure, by request of Senators Hollander and Panzer.

Read first time.

To joint committee on Finance.

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## MESSAGE FROM THE ASSEMBLY

By James P. Buckley, chief clerk thereof.

Mr. President:

I am directed to inform you that the assembly has adopted and asks concurrence in

The action by which the assembly upon motion of Assemblymen Barbee and Lipscomb, pursuant to Joint Rule 26, has directed the Legislative Reference Bureau to prepare a suitable joint certificate of Congratulations to Mrs. Edith Finlayson of Milwaukee, Wisconsin for receiving the 1966 award from the Beta Chi Chapter of Phi Delta Kappa Sorority at its 3rd Teacherama in Milwaukee, commending her for her meritorious service and unselfish contributions of time and talents to the cause of education and humanity,

The action by which the assembly upon motion of Assemblymen Barbee and Lipscomb, pursuant to Joint Rule 26, has directed the Legislative Reference Bureau to prepare a suitable joint certificate of Congratulations to Reverend Louis Beauchamp of Milwaukee, Wisconsin on his twentieth anniversary as Pastor of Antioch Missionary Baptist Church, Milwaukee, commending him as a leader in religious, community, public service and civil rights activities in Milwaukee, the state and nation,

The action by which the assembly upon motion of Assemblyman Gee, pursuant to Joint Rule 26, has directed the Legislative Reference Bureau to prepare a suitable joint certificate of Congratulations to the basketball team of Wisconsin Rapids High School, coached by Jack Cepek, on their excellent performance in the 1966 Wisconsin State High School Basketball Tournament, and

The action by which the assembly upon motion of Assemblyman Kunde, pursuant to Joint Rule 26, has directed the Legislative Reference Bureau to prepare a suitable joint certificate of Congratulations to Captain Fred F. Frederick of Sheboygan, Wisconsin for his work for America's servicemen and for being chosen as one of the 8 speakers to address the National U.S.O. Council Convention at Washington, D. C., and has

Passed and asks concurrence in

**Assembly Bill 26,**

**Assembly Bill 29,**

**Assembly Bill 282,**

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**Assembly Bill 286,  
Assembly Bill 316,  
Assembly Bill 322 and  
Assembly Bill 921 and has**

**Concurred in**

The senate action, upon motion of Assemblyman Schaeffer, pursuant to Joint Rule 26, directing the Legislative Reference Bureau to prepare a suitable joint certificate of Congratulations to Robert A. Bird, Town of Byron, Fond du Lac County Farmer, Registered Holstein Breeder, Member of Farm Organizations, Active Churchman, Town Officer, Director and Officer of the American Dairy Association for 15 years upon the occasion of his being appointed the Chairman of June Dairy Month for Wisconsin for the year 1966;

The senate action, upon motion of Assemblyman Nikolay, pursuant to Joint Rule 26, directing the Legislative Reference Bureau to prepare a suitable joint certificate of Congratulations to Messmer High School of Milwaukee, Wisconsin who won the Catholic All-State Prep Basketball Championship in the Milwaukee Arena, Saturday, March 5, 1966, and

The senate action, upon motion of Assemblyman Nuttelman, pursuant to Joint Rule 26, directing the Legislative Reference Bureau to prepare a suitable joint certificate of Congratulations to the City of La Crosse, Wisconsin, an ALL-AMERICA CITY, the second city of Wisconsin to be so honored by the National Municipal League, because it demonstrated that adversity can tie a community together, having overcome the serious 1960 blow to its economy caused by the loss of two major industries, and the ravages of the 1965 record flood, by a determined "bootstrap" operation, to wit: Investments of \$30 million in new schools, a hospital, churches, industrial parks, fall festival, civic center and urban renewal. The Members of the Wisconsin Legislature extend to the City of La Crosse, Wisconsin, their congratulations and best wishes for this well-earned recognition.

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### ASSEMBLY MESSAGE CONSIDERED

The assembly's action's under Joint Rule 26 pursuant to motion of Assemblymen Barbee and Lipscomb were concurred in, upon motion of Senators Schreiber and Sussman.

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The assembly's action under Joint Rule 26 pursuant to motion of Assemblyman Gee was concurred in, upon motion of Senator Hansen.

The assembly's action under Joint Rule 26 pursuant to motion of Assemblyman Kunde was concurred in, upon motion of Senator Keppler.

The senate's action was ordered immediately messaged to the assembly.

Read first time and referred:

**Assembly Bill 26**

To committee on Public Welfare.

**Assembly Bill 29**

To committee on Judiciary.

**Assembly Bill 282**

To committee on Public Welfare.

**Assembly Bill 286**

To committee on Governmental and Veterans' Affairs.

**Assembly Bill 316**

To committee on Labor, Taxation, Insurance and Banking.

**Assembly Bill 322**

To committee on Conservation.

**Assembly Bill 921**

To committee on Judiciary.

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## CALENDAR OF MONDAY, MAY 2ND SECOND READING OF SENATE BILLS

**Senate Bill 407**

Read a second time.

Senator Risser asked unanimous consent that the bill be laid over until tomorrow.

Senator Knowles objected.

The bill was placed at the foot of the calendar of Monday, May 2nd, upon motion of Senator Hollander, with unanimous consent.

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## SPECIAL ORDER

Senator Dempsey called the attention of the senate to the Special Order which had been fixed for 9:30 o'clock this morning and to the fact that that hour had arrived.

The senate proceeded to consider

### **Senate Joint Resolution 119**

Which had been made the Special Order.

### **Senate Joint Resolution 119**

A joint resolution relating to the national government's hostility toward the American dairy industry.

Was read.

Amendment No. 1, S. was offered by Senator Dempsey.

Amendment No. 1, S. was adopted.

Amendment No. 2, S. was offered by Senator Christopher-son.

Senator Dempsey moved that amendment No. 2, S. be rejected.

Senator Draheim rose to a point of order that amendment No. 2, S. was not germane.

The president took the point of order under advisement.

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Upon motion of Senator Leverich, with unanimous consent, the senate returned to the 7th order of business.

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## COMMITTEE REPORTS

The committee on Agriculture reports and recommends:

### **Assembly Bill 487**

Concurrence; Ayes, 4; Noes, 0.

J. EARL LEVERICH,  
Chairman.

The committee on Labor, Taxation, Insurance and Banking reports and recommends:

### **Senate Bill 659**

Passage; Ayes, 5; Noes, 0.

GERALD D. LORGE,  
Chairman.

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Upon motion of Senator LaFave, with unanimous consent, the senate returned to the 8th order of business.

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### SPECIAL COMMITTEE REPORTS REPORT OF JOINT SURVEY COMMITTEE ON RETIREMENT SYSTEMS ON SENATE BILL 172, AND SUBSTITUTE AMENDMENT 1, S.

#### Recommendation

It must be recognized that the bill as presently drawn (as well as Substitute Amendment 1, S.) would have a significant effect on the total level of compensation (including salary *and* fringe benefits) of most state employes, in addition to achieving a potentially significant deferment of taxes. It is beyond the scope of authority of this committee to deal with the question of the total level of compensation of state employes, but it should be pointed out that the tax advantages can be obtained regardless of the total level of compensation. It would appear, therefore, that the solution to the total compensation aspects of the problem lies in adjusting present and/or future salary increases against the potential advantages which could accrue to employes under this proposal.

It is the opinion of this committee that passage of this bill would be in the public interest. If the bill should be passed however, it is the recommendation of this committee that Substitute Amendment 1, S., be adopted.

Respectfully submitted,

#### JOINT SURVEY COMMITTEE ON RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

Senator Reuben LaFave, Chairman.

Assemblyman Vincent R. Mathews,  
Vice-Chairman.

#### Senate Bill 172

Was referred to the joint committee on Finance.

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The president appointed Senators Knowles and Zaborski as senate members to wait upon the Governor.

Upon motion of Senator Knowles, with unanimous consent, the senate recessed subject to the call of the chair.

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During this recess and the hour of 11:00 o'clock A.M. approaching the senate proceeded in a body to the assembly chamber to meet in joint convention with the assembly to receive a message by the Governor, the Governor having expressed a desire to address the two houses at that time.

### IN ASSEMBLY CHAMBER IN JOINT CONVENTION

The lieutenant governor in the chair.

The committee appointed to wait upon the Governor appeared with His Excellency, the Governor, who delivered his message as follows:

### GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE ON WATER RESOURCES

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Legislature:

I appreciate this opportunity to address you once again. The message is a very serious one. It relates to the preservation of our most precious natural resource—water.

But we Americans have developed a sense of humor that allows us to laugh in the face of tragedy. A few months ago, I had the occasion to hear a record made by a young Harvard mathematics professor named Tom Lehrer. Employing his sharp wit, he makes some telling points about the problems of pollution which are confronting Americans from coast to coast.

This particular record was performed in San Francisco and I'm sure you will recognize the local references.

This is Tom Lehrer, singing "Pollution."  
(play tape)

I think you will agree that was a humorous, but painfully accurate commentary on the problems of pollution.

It would be even funnier if the situation were not so tragic.

Without water, life does not exist. More than three-fourths of the earth's surface is water. Seventy per cent of man is water. And a loss of just 15% of body fluid means death.

Wisconsin has been blessed by nature with more than 8,700 lakes and 20,000 miles of rivers and streams. Its eye-filling scenery includes Great Lakes seascapes, time-carved towers of stone, beautiful moraine country, virgin forests, lush meadows and hidden valleys.



There are hills and plains, seashores and beaches, river rapids, water falls and springs.

Canoes can be paddled along 3,361 miles of water trails. 174 species of bait-biting fish can be tackled in 10,000 miles of fishing streams.

As one Wisconsin newspaperman put it: "Wisconsin is the kind of state a man would create—if he had a chance."

Our problem is not the creation of Wisconsin's magnificent natural resources, but their *preservation*.

The situation that brings me before you today is the immense task which we face in protecting our valuable water resources.

This is one of the most important challenges facing the State of Wisconsin today.

A productive economy and healthy society are vitally dependent upon the availability of abundant and suitable water supplies.

In addition to personal use and consumption, our industry and agriculture rely on great quantities of water.

Wisconsin farm livestock consumes about 32 billion gallons annually.

It has been estimated that an acre of alfalfa, to produce two good cuttings, will need nearly one million gallons; a pound of beef, 3,700 gallons; and it takes 37 gallons of water to produce a slice of bread.

Our problem is not the amount of water—or rain or snow that falls from the heavens above. It's what happens down here on earth to Wisconsin's waters.

The key word, of course, is pollution.

Modern day pollution has many forms:

1. sewage or domestic wastes;
2. industrial wastes;
3. silt or eroded soil; and
4. nutrients.

Water pollution in any of its forms is a serious problem.

Pollution can threaten your health by contamination; uncontrolled, it can cause death.

Pollution can stunt economic growth by discouraging tourists and industries and community residents who are offended by its presence.

Pollution can ruin recreation activities. Who wants to water ski, swim or dive into polluted water? Who wants to

fish where there are no fish? And who wants to catch fish that one cannot eat?

Most of you have seen, as I have, the powerful indictment of our stewardship which has been so dramatically portrayed in the past three Sunday editions of the Milwaukee Journal.

Color photographs of sludge, slime and sewerage invading our Wisconsin waters has caused a reaction of startled concern among our citizens. The Green Bay Press-Gazette, the Wisconsin State Journal, the Milwaukee Journal, the Milwaukee Sentinel, and other newspapers also have made a special effort to draw public attention to the problem.

We can all agree—*it is bad*.

But the brighter side of the picture is that *it is not too late*.

Municipalities, industries and public officials have recognized the seriousness of water pollution. A great deal has been done—a great deal *is being done*—but still more *can be done* to combat this menace.

In comparison to most other states, Wisconsin holds a favorable position in regard to both the quality and quantity of our waters. Many of our sister states realized too late the extreme costliness of trying to clean up their streams and lakes. New York, with water almost everywhere, had to resort to a billion dollar program.

We, in Wisconsin, have made a good start. Our laws already provide strong authority for controlling and abating pollution. Just last year you enacted an accelerated water research program. And, because of your action last year, we are armed with a new law not only to correct pollution, but to *prevent* it.

Our state water control agencies, although hampered by diffused authority and inadequate resources, have worked untiringly in an effort to keep up with the growing problem.

Despite determined efforts, there has been no appreciable statewide decrease in the level of pollution. Significant pollution abatement gains have been, for the most part, counterbalanced by pollution increases due to the rapid growth of our population and economy.

Our problem can be observed with a simple example. Suppose 10 or 15 years ago the committee on water pollution issued orders to bring pollution in a certain stream within toleratble limits. Is this pollution control, accomplished years ago for those conditions, effective now?

Certainly not if the population along the stream has doubled.

Today we are confronted with the sheer magnitude of the problems caused by rising population and industrial expansion.

Pollution did not happen overnight.

To view the pollution picture in its proper prospective, you should bear in mind that in 1925—about 40 years ago—Wisconsin had no pollution control. It was standard operating procedure every municipality and every industry to dump untreated waste into our beautiful Wisconsin streams, lakes and rivers. It was the easiest way, it was the least expensive way to get rid of our wastes.

The general public and officials were unaware of what would happen without a pollution control program.

As late as 1949, 63 municipalities were disposing untreated effluent into Wisconsin streams. Today only four do not have treatment facilities.

In that same period, the 15 sulphite pulp mills that were discharging untreated waste have been reduced to 3, and the 500 dairy plants that were discharging untreated waste have been reduced to 64.

Today we have 480 municipalities with sewage treatment systems serving 99.9% of the "sewered population", removing 76% of the pollution load from sewage.

*No other state can match that record.*

*But we are not satisfied with this 76% removal since this average is made up from municipalities which remove only 35% while others remove as much as 90% of the pollution load.*

During the 1930's many municipalities were assisted by the Federal government in the construction of sewage treatment plants. However, these were designed for a 20 to 25 year growth in population. These plants are now overloaded. As of the first of this year there were 63 existing municipality sewage treatment plants requiring additions or replacements.

Industry has made great strides in the past 15 years. Today all Wisconsin canneries have installed adequate waste disposal systems.

Sulphite paper pulp plants—which faced one of the most expensive pollution problems of all—now remove and utilize

40% of the pollution-causing spent sulphite liquor produced. *That percentage is double the national average.*

Between 1961-1963, Wisconsin's pulp and paper industry spent \$1,800,000 on pollution research and \$6.9 million for new equipment and plants to reduce pollution. Wisconsin water research experts tell me that spectacular improvements can be expected in 1967.

The Wisconsin legislative record of 1965—your record—has been most fruitful in the fight against water pollution. You passed eight separate bills last year relating to the State's water resources, including an appropriation of \$681,000 to carry on an accelerated water research and data collection program.

But the time has now come for Wisconsin to make a bold new move toward the protection of our water resources.

The public looks to us now for the necessary leadership to initiate a program of sufficient scope to preserve the waters of our state for our immediate and future needs.

As a start in that direction, I created a study committee last fall composed of outstanding water resource experts and legislators. That committee has completed an extensive investigation to evaluate our water programs, define problem areas and determine the proper direction for Wisconsin to pursue.

In preparation for its inquiry, the Committee sponsored the first state-wide Conference on Water Resources right here in the Capitol. Over 600 people participated.

Following months of further public hearings and deliberations, the Governor's Committee on Water Resources has formulated a comprehensive program which is now ready for your consideration. Its recommendations have been embodied into one legislative proposal, **Senate Bill 620**, which is the most far-reaching, significant anti-pollution program ever proposed in Wisconsin's history.

I am sure you join with me in commending the Committee for their outstanding work on a challenging and most difficult problem. Their *unanimous* vote for the recommendation of this program is significant. It demonstrates that the diverse interests share a common belief that the proposed program is a proper means to assure that we will save our valuable water resources from irreparable harm.

The detailed provisions of the bill will be discussed in committee deliberations and debate on the floor of the Legislature. However, let me briefly review them at this time :

### Financial Assistance

The State financial assistance program provides for interest free loans to municipalities for sewerage facility construction. As much as \$25 million per year will be available to communities for constructing, modernizing and expanding treatment facilities. These proposed bonds will be funded on a self-amortizing basis through a pay-as-you-go system. Most municipalities will establish charges on metered sewers and the establishment of a pricing system based on the amount of pollution released.

Many of the existing treatment facilities are overloaded or inadequate to meet the needs of our expanding population.

Many communities are unable to construct adequate sewerage systems and treatment facilities without financial assistance. The federal government has enacted a program of direct aids designed to assist communities with the construction of these facilities. But the allocations to Wisconsin have been so inadequate—only \$2.5 million last year—that it has actually served as a deterrent rather than an incentive. Of 43 communities which qualified last year, only 13 received funds. The great bulk of communities who were unable to secure any of these funds have understandably postponed their projects in the hope that they will eventually work up the priority ladder in years to come.

At a time when we need \$25 million per year to do the job, the Federal Government has provided one-tenth of that amount. And Wisconsin's needs are nowhere near as great as other States. We States, simply cannot look to the Federal Government to adequately do this job!

The *State* program will provide the necessary \$200 million *now* while our lakes and rivers can still be saved!

### Single Water Quality Agency

The bill consolidates state water quality programs into a single state agency. This question of proper organizational structure for water quality management has been studied independently by two different groups during the past few months. Both the Governor's Committee on Water Resources, and the Water Resources Subcommittee of the Temporary Reorganization Commission, have concurred that the "consolidation of services" is necessary.

### Expanded Operating Budget

We simply are not providing enough operating resources to adequately eliminate existing pollution and prevent new pollution from starting. This bill calls for a substantial increase in personnel and resources. We now are surveying our streams once every 7 years. This should be cut in half. We have no program for lake surveys. We must start one. We need professional sanitarians, laboratory staff and engineers. The committee has recommended that these increases be provided as soon as personnel can be recruited.

### Water Quality Standards

To further implement regional water quality management, the commission is empowered to establish standards of quality for all waters of the state. Water quality standards offer a means to guide the protection of the quality of our waters. However, it should be noted that such standards relate only to water quality and would not affect the rights or priorities to the use of water. In view of the recent passage of the Federal Water Quality Act which compels the states to set water quality standards for interstate waters or forfeit that right to the federal government, it is essential that Wisconsin's water pollution control agency have the authority to act now.

### Regional Water Quality Advisory Boards

The bill provides for utilizing our public citizen talent by creating regional water quality advisory boards to guide the development of our water quality management programs. You, the citizens of the state, have daily contact with the pollution problems in your region. The advisory board in each region would provide a forum for the discussion of regional water quality standards and would maintain continued public awareness and concern in our water quality problems.

### Incentive plans for Industries

A special effort to construct abatement facilities would be required by industry for the overall success of this program. The proposal recognizes that this effort is a costly proposition and, therefore, permits amortization of one year instead of the five year program we now have. Also, recognizing that this equipment will result in a substantial benefit to the whole community, the facilities will be permanently excluded from property taxes.

### Local Action

This bill encourages local action to meet the pollution problem. It provides for the formation of joint sewerage systems to encourage maximized efficiency and effectiveness. It strengthens the responsibilities of town sanitary districts to further their ability to deal with local water conditions.

### Great Lakes Conferences

As many of you know, I was requested by Senator Gaylord Nelson to call a federal-interstate conference on the pollution of the western shore of Lake Michigan and a separate conference on pollution of the western end of Lake Superior.

Let me make it clear that the request was not to deal with problems of our inland lakes. As Senator Nelson pointed out, we are still faced with the raising of funds necessary to build facilities to treat municipal and industrial waste, of separating out those dangerous chemicals which defy treatment and of enforcing orders once they are issued. Senator Nelson said: "Admittedly, we need much more generous federal aid programs to enable municipalities and industries to meet what they know to be their responsibilities."

At the National Governors' Conference on Water Pollution held at Lexington, Kentucky, in February, I proposed a resolution which was unanimously adopted urging the federal government to utilize additional support for water pollution by increasing the aids to 50%.

Further, we have called three conferences, two on the Lake Michigan water scheduled for June 28 at Milwaukee and June 30 at Green Bay, and one on Lake Superior scheduled for June 21.

I have directed the chairman of the Natural Resources Committee of State Agencies which is holding these meetings to request representatives of concerned federal agencies be invited to participate and present their data, facts, views and recommendations on Wisconsin's pollution problems.

These state conferences will provide information necessary to evaluate in which areas federal-state conferences may have to be initiated.

We welcome federal aid and assistance in the areas where it is beyond our capabilities to resolve the problems of pollution. We cannot, however, rely totally on the federal gov-

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ernment to resolve those problems which specifically are of local and state character. These are our responsibilities.

### Other Bills

In addition, the Water Resources Committee has recommended for passage several bills which are already before you. I have attached those recommendations in the addendum for your study and reference.

The program which I have briefly outlined offers a significant means to expand our efforts in pollution control to all of our state. With concerted effort and immediate action, I am confident we will achieve the goal of protecting our precious water resources.

We must clean up and prevent future pollution of our rivers and streams. We must take the necessary steps to eliminate the algae, weeds and slime from our lakes.

This is the single, most important matter before this Legislature. It is imperative that positive action be taken before the end of this legislative session.

State action is needed now to eliminate pollution from our waters before the problem reaches unmanageable proportions.

Rising costs of construction and vast future needs caused by increasing population and obsolescence of existing facilities mean that action now is essential before the costs soar beyond our reach.

The sooner we act, the sooner we will reap the benefits of our action—better health, better recreation, more jobs, higher property values—a finer Wisconsin in which to live and work.

Thank you.

WARREN P. KNOWLES,  
Governor.

Madison, Wisconsin,  
May 5, 1966.

### OTHER RECOMMENDED LEGISLATION

The following bills were reviewed by the Governor's Committee on Water Resources and recommended for enactment by the Legislature:

**Assembly Bill 753**—Would enable counties to zone all navigable water shorelines and exercise subdivision control over shorelines. Would provide a division of water resources



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within the Department of Resource Development to guide the regulation of shorelines, however, the committee recommends that these responsibilities be given to the Water Quality Commission if Senate Bill 620 is enacted.

**Assembly Bill 328**—Would enable the State to establish flood plain zoning ordinances where such local ordinances have not been established. The committee recommends that the provision granting state powers be amended to become effective on January 1, 1969.

**Assembly Bill 322**—Would enable the State to hold hearings and make findings on potential as well as alleged water pollution.

**Assembly Bill 741**—Would empower the State to compel the construction of facilities with a town where the absence of such facilities creates a nuisance or menace to health.

**Assembly Bill 326**—Would provide that no person may remove material from the bed of any lake or stream without first obtaining a permit from the Public Service Commission.

**Senate Bill 437**—Would provide that no marshlands adjacent to a navigable watercourse shall be filled in unless a permit has been obtained from the Public Service Commission.

Upon motion of Senator Panzer, the joint convention dissolved.

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At 11:45 o'clock A.M. the senate reconvened in its chamber.

The president in the chair.

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### GUESTS INTRODUCED

Senator Dempsey introduced 62 pupils from the Sussex, Wisconsin public schools accompanied by their teachers. Senator Benson joined in the introduction.

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Upon motion of Senator Knowles, the senate adjourned until 9:00 o'clock Friday morning, May 6th, 1966.

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**CORRECTIONAL NOTE FROM LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU RELATING TO SENATE BILL 435**

Due to a typing error or poor photographic reproduction, we find that the following correction should be made in line 16, page 2—"devise" should be "device".